

The Intelligencer.

CAMPBELL & McDERMOT.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18.

Our friend James E. Wharton, who is one of the most indefatigable and irrepressible of men in a newspaper way, is out now in another new enterprise. He has, in company with a partner named Drabosh, started the Parkersburg Daily Times, a small but lively and well filled local paper, devoted to the interests centering at that place. Politically, it runs on the same line of opinion consistently advocated by Mr. Wharton for many years. We are glad to see from the liberal display of advertisements in the first number, that the enterprise promises well. Our old friend has our best wishes for his most abundant prosperity.

SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, has written a letter to the secretary of the Society for the Protection of American Industry at Cleveland, in which he says: "We must depend upon the constant employment of our industrial classes, and the rapid development of our physical resources, to meet the burdens imposed on us by our country. Industry must be extended in employment that will yield the greatest return." In order to meet our financial necessities, he says it will be necessary to "levy heavy taxes on imported goods," and that "in making the levy we should not only seek as much revenue in gold as possible, but in doing so we should also protect the industry of our people." He concludes by saying: "We can encourage the skill of our own people, and induce to our soil the industrial classes of all nations. We thus develop our resources, and add new families to share not only the blessings of a powerful and free government, but also the burdens which its promotions have cast upon us."

Nothing can be more obvious than the truth of what Senator Sherman says. And it is in this way chiefly that a national debt "may be made a national blessing." The necessity to raise heavy taxes commits the country to the doctrine of Protection—"the great American principle," as Mr. Clay used to call it. We must stimulate production to its utmost and make every branch of industry as remunerative as possible, in order that taxation may be as little felt as possible. There are in the city of New York certain interested parties that talk of Free Trade. This talk seems as silly at such a time as this as did the talk of Doctor Sangrado, who contended that all sick people should be bled, regardless of whether there was blood in their systems or not, for said he, "I have written a book to that effect," and better that all my patients should die than that the book should not be followed. And so it is with the Free Traders. They follow the old doctrine and proclaim it even yet, regardless of the radically changed condition of the country. New York city does not manufacture, but she imports and sells to the interior. She accumulates wealth by levying tolls on imports passing through her warehouses. The more we import, the more toll she collects. Philadelphia, on the contrary, manufactures more than she imports, and hence she goes in strongly for protection. And so of most other cities and towns throughout the country. New York to all intents is a European—an un-American city. We must beware as much of her words and her influence in regard to Protection as we would of Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham and other English cities. Suppose we fall to protect our diversified and diversifying industry. What is the consequence to the revenues of the Government? We use to rest the argument on the consequences to large classes of people. Now the situation of affairs takes in the whole country—Government and all. Manifestly the receipts from customs will not pay our interest and support the current expenditures of the civil establishment. Very far indeed from it. Our country would be largely drained of gold to pay England, France and Germany for articles which we should manufacture. That would be the first disastrous, if not entirely fatal, consequence. The next would be to stop the life current of trade among us. How? By breaking down the diversity of employment and compelling vast masses of people, now otherwise employed, to compete with each other in agriculture for a simple livelihood. Where are revenues to come from with wheat at forty or fifty cents per bushel, and no demand, foreign or American, for it—everybody's granaries full of it? And what is true of wheat is true of every article grown out of or upon our soil. These things we mention briefly to-day, intending ere long to write more at length upon this very vital question. It concerns the best interests of us all. In view of the approaching session of Congress and the mighty issues growing out of our financial situation, it becomes every one to understand the important part that the policy of protection has yet to play.

PRESTON KING has been appointed collector of customs for the port of New York, and an excellent appointment it is, too. Shimon Draper wanted to keep the place and the struggle over it has been long and exciting. Mr. King is one of the most intimate and confidential friends of President Johnson and has long and valuable experience in public life. He is not mixed up with any of the political factions in New York, and both his personal character and political reputation are above suspicion. It is refreshing to have such a man appointed to manage the affairs of the New York custom house.

COLOMBO is likely to make application soon for admission to the Union. The constitutional convention now in session at Denver, has voted almost unanimously that it is expedient to form a State government, and the people will second the movement with eager zeal.

The indications would seem to be that a majority of the Congressmen elected in Kentucky, may be relied on to sustain the National Administration. A majority of the Kentucky Legislature are doubtless opposed to emancipation in their State, and to the adoption of the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. These were the questions on which the citizens divided into parties. The contest was not, strictly speaking, between Republicans and Democrats—not between those who have mainly sustained the Administration during the war, and men of secession sympathies. The old party lines were to a great extent obliterated. Some men who had supported the Administration, at least in a Kentucky way, now came out warmly against the candidates who were in favor of the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. Others, who like Gov. Magoffin, during a large part of the war, were opposed to the Administration, and leaned very far toward secession, have had the good sense to perceive the true condition of affairs, and have stood up boldly and earnestly for emancipation. It seems to us strange that all the Kentuckians should not see that their own interests require the speedy adoption of the constitutional amendment. Why can they not understand that slavery being dead, it is a kindness to all living creatures to bury it out of sight? A large part of the slaves in their State have been liberated by the law which gave freedom to the family of every slave who enlisted. Thousands of others have run away. The remaining negroes are in such a condition that it may be justly said that they are neither slaves nor freemen. They are of little or no service to their owners or to themselves. The State cannot prosper until this anomalous condition of its laborers is at an end. These facts have been pressed home upon the people with great power by Governor Bramlette, General Roseman, Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, and others. The result is seen in the election of five Congressmen, who will stand by the Government in its anti-slavery policy. We have not cherished the hope that at this election Kentucky could be brought to declare for the amendment. But a great gain has been made. Public opinion has begun to move rapidly in the right direction. The agitation and discussions of this campaign have been productive of great good. We may be sure that what has been gained will not be lost, but that the emancipationists will from this day steadily increase in number and in influence, until they control the State.

AS THERE is some misunderstanding as to the extent of the Pardoning Power of the President by Proclamation and of Congress, it is proper to state that the Executive has the authority of Congress for granting amnesty and pardon for all offenses committed during the late rebellion, and that he has exercised the power thus conferred by restoring all property rights to the parties, even where legal proceedings had been instituted, but not consummated. If the proceedings are begun under the act of confiscation, in any Court of the United States, the pardon has the effect of quashing them on payment of costs by the party pardoned.

The Washington Chronicle, after quoting the Proclamation and the laws of the case, says: "We have been induced to make this statement in consequence of doubts and misapprehensions in regard to the effect of a pardon, which tend to throw suspicion upon the solvency of Southern men, and to prevent the revival of business and industry."

A specimen of what can be said even on behalf of such a man as Jeff. Davis. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune: Sir: Permit me one who always opposed the policy but not the right of secession, and who has taken the amnesty oath, and intends to keep it faithfully, to say one word for a fallen, "senseless man."

I notice that a great many Northern journals are trying to make the impression that Jefferson Davis has no friends or admirers in the South. The Secretary of State, as would appear from the dispatches of the Associated Press, has been very courteous to the same mistaken idea.

It is true that Mr. Davis has some bitter enemies in the South, but who would want from glory—could have held the post he did during four years of tremendous war, without making many bitter enemies? But, sir, he has many warm friends, who would do anything that honorable, high-minded men and companions in adversity may do, to aid and comfort him in this bitter hour of defeat and death to all his and their hopes of peaceably establishing a separate, homogeneous government of Southern States. Even those who are classed as his enemies cannot, do not deny to him the possession of many of the highest and rarest virtues of a true man and a noble Christian gentleman. Their principal objection to him was that he was a man of fortune, obstinate, bull-headed prejudices, growing out of old party feelings and collisions. Beyond this, the worst that can be said against Mr. Davis by the most ardent Union man of the South is, that he was all wrong in his political and military career, but that he was a noble, brave, and patriotic man, who should have some consideration.

It should be remembered, too, that all the bitter personal animosity toward Jefferson Davis during the war, originated in and proceeded from South Carolina; and when South Carolina was known to be right, either in her loves or in her hates? Alas, for that poor little "kingdom down by the sounding sea!" Her Huguenot blood has ever been exceeding hot, volent, turbulent; and, by consequence, her fiery children have met with little else but misfortune and disaster. Perhaps our Catholic historians could tell us the real reason why the Huguenots were driven out of France. They must have been guilty long ago of something very "hot," something very criminal, in politics or otherwise, that misfortune should have so persistently clung to them like a curse!

No, Sir; Jefferson Davis is not without many warm friends among the Southern people—outside of South Carolina—and to such think he is a man to stand on the whole, then they are, and that if he is punished by imprisonment and deprivation, that is the old Anglo-Saxon mode of punishing treason; they ought to be punished too. If pardon be granted to one, it should be extended to all, particularly since the real instigators of the Rebellion, Calhoun, Brooks, Kelt and

Yancy, have all long since been summoned to their final account. Of course, those who have violated the rule of civilized war, on either side, ought to be executed. I haven't "worked" for them. But I do most earnestly but humbly contend, that Jefferson Davis is an infinitely better man, in some respects, than many who have already been pardoned; and if he were pardoned too, while it would be a proper sanction of the majestic confidence of the Nation in its own greatness and power—one that would electrify and charm the world—he would be worth more to the future of a re-united, re-habilitated Republic, than a whole regiment of those mere adventurers in politics and potholes in war, who by their own aggression and unblatant plots, brought on the strife but dared not follow out their doctrines to their legitimate conclusions and bloody consequences. Hence they went into "bomb-proof" at the inception of the war; or, basely deserting their dupe upon the first disaster, fled their precious carcasses to the opposing camp, and are to-day known and accepted as the very pinks of loyalty.

By almost the entire population of the South—always saving and excepting the great men of South Carolina—Mr. Davis is regarded as the ablest statesman, as Robert E. Lee was the ablest general of the age. Had he confined himself to what was his forte—statesmanship—and allowed his Generals to manage the war, he would doubtless have been as much beloved as he is respected—even South Carolina might have been propitiated. As it was, he attempted to do too much, and miserably failed on more than one-half of the field.

Not alone in the South is it that Mr. Davis is regarded as among the greatest of statesmen, but also in Europe, where the standard is perhaps a little higher than here, as the echoes from that quarter, oft repeated for more than four years past, sufficiently attest. His State papers, without exception, during the rebellion, were warmly and even enthusiastically admired by the best critics, by the most accomplished politicians and statesmen, of England and the Continent, and were considered as the most beautiful thing that had before appeared on this side the Atlantic, as marking a new era in the history of American politics.

So far from Mr. Davis being "generally hated" in the South, as some assert, or even "friendly," as others insinuate, I am quite sure that his discharge on parole on the same footing with Gen. Lee, would do more to conquer the hearts of the people of the South, if that be an object desirable to our Northern brethren, than any other measures that could be adopted. Rather than see him punished any more than he has already been, by death, capture and imprisonment, they would impoverish themselves for years to come to raise the ransom! They would, I verily believe, almost concede negro suffrage, as soon as the negroes could be properly educated and prepared, if they could get in return the enlargement, the free pardon, the honorable discharge of their noble and noble Christian chief-servant, chief-comrade, and Chief-Magistrate in a rebellion they now see the folly of and very much regret.

Mr. Seward professes to be astonished that not one of all those who have applied for pardon, has opened his mouth, or said one word in favor of Jefferson Davis. Perhaps Mr. Seward did not reflect that men who are applying for pardon for themselves would not be likely to incur their petitions for amnesty with supplications for another, particularly when that other is regarded as a traitor, and yet he is the chief of sinners! Be it understood that the President is personally inimical to Mr. Davis, owing to some unpleasant passages in the Senate five years ago.

Allow me, in conclusion, Mr. Editor, to say that before the war, I had never voted for Mr. Davis, my friends being in the same State with him; that I have been nearly all my life a Whig editor, while he was a Democrat dyed-in-the-wool, as everybody knows; that, though a believer in the right, I was ever opposed to the policy of secession, and went into the late fight, on the losing side, only to help my friends; that I am, therefore, I believed that I could succeed without much trouble. I have seen the time during the terrible war, when I particularly abhorred the period of the Fort Sumner Conference—when I could freely, with my own hands, have heaved our captain overboard to the sharks; such was my overpowering, maddening eagerness at the extreme short-sightedness, or pig-headedness, which then believed in the expediency of secession. I would perceive, is written within the interests of moderation and magnanimity, conciliation and brotherly love.

Most respectfully yours,
J. P. PRYOR.

Memphis, Tenn., July 31, 1865.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have established a line of ocean steamers to run between Baltimore and Liverpool, and purchased four propellers for the enterprise, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have in contemplation the establishment of a line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, or London, assisted by the Corporation of Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. G. B. Blakely, Mr. W. H. RUTHERFORD, of the Epiphany, to Miss M. G. McLELLAN, of the Epiphany, all of Wheeling.

On Monday evening, August 14, at the residence of J. B. Brown, Esq., by the Rev. Ben. B. Drayton, of the Epiphany, to Miss M. G. McLELLAN, of the Epiphany, all of Wheeling.

On Thursday evening, August 17, 1865, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Drummond, Mr. JOSEPH H. CONNELLY, to Miss JENNIE E. TRACY, all of this city.

We are under obligations to the above couple for their recollection of the employees of this establishment. If our friend Joseph makes as kind and devoted a husband as he was an affectionate son, his fair consort certainly can consider herself blessed.

Regular Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Parkersburg Passenger Train.

The New and Elegant Passenger Steamer FOREST CITY, Captain John Gordon, A. R. Blinn, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Parkersburg every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; leaves Wheeling for Parkersburg every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; leaves Parkersburg for Wheeling every Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M.; leaves Wheeling for Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday at 7 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to BOOTH, BATTLE & CO., Agents.

WASHINGTON HALL.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY! COMMENCING Tuesday Evening, August 15.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
BILLS FOR MACHINERY AND ARTICLES sold at the Park House, and ready at 9 o'clock this morning.

Dividends.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRE Wheeling Market House Association have declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

Removal.
WE HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE buildings recently occupied by Messrs. L. C. Frost & Co., No. 17 and 19, Main street, where we will always be found with a large assortment of Groceries, Provisions, Grain, Seed, &c., to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers and the community generally.

Take Notice.
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, WHEELING, August 17th, 1865.

Geo. T. Root's Latest Piece.
WHICH PROMISES TO HAVE AS GREAT A RUN AS THE FAMOUS TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT A. WEBER'S, 100 Main street.

Bethany College.
THIS INSTITUTION IS LOCATED IN one of the most beautiful and healthy portions of the hill country of West Virginia. It is in Brooke county, sixteen miles north of Wheeling, and seven miles from Weirburg, at which place, persons coming by rail or on foot, can find horses ready to take them to the College. Situated as it is in the country, it is free from the temptations to extravagance, and the facilities for vice, which attend Colleges in or near large cities.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
All Wool Blankets, Table Damasks, Towels, Napkins, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Counterpanes, Cashmere for Spreads, &c.

MOURNING GOODS.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls, Lappins Bombazine, Double Width Black De Laine, Black Cambric, Black Quince, all colors, Black English Crepe, Crepe Vels and Colons, Black Prints and Chintzes.

FOR CINCINNATI.
The fine passenger packet LEO, Capt. Beatty, will leave above at 5 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the 19th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

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New Advertisements.

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS!

For 1865.

STOCK UNUSUALLY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE, EMBRACING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN, AS WELL AS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

DRESS GOODS.
Real Irish Poplins in Green, Blue, Lavender, and French Poplins, Colored Black Alpacaes, All Wool De Laine, Crepe Eugene, Plain Silks, all colors, Rich Black Silks, Plain White Silks, Chintzes, Merrimack Prints, &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.
Richly assorted. Being exclusively in the clothing business we can furnish the above to better advantage to dealers and on better terms than can be elsewhere.

Ready Made Clothing.
We are selling goods lower than any other house in the city, as we bought our goods when gold was at the lowest.

UNIFORM SUITS.
Made to order on short notice.

1865. FALL TRADE. 1865.

JOSEPH GRAVES.
No. 30 MONROE STREET.
New Style Purlor and Hall Papers, Centre Pieces, Gold and Velvet, School Books, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Copy Books, &c., Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.

ST. VINCENT'S Classical & Mercantile College.
WHEELING, W. VA.

BISHOP WHELAN TRUSTS THAT THE success of his efforts in behalf of female education will recommend at once to the favor of the public this institution for boys and young men, which he hopes to make all that is desirable as a school for youth.

THE STEWARD'S INN OF BETHANY College. The session commences on the first of September. The college will accommodate about fifty students. The terms will be made an inducement to any one possessing satisfactory qualifications. Applications should be addressed to J. E. CURTIS, agent.

JUST RECEIVED AT E. A. WEBER'S MUSIC STORE, 103 Main Street.

WASHINGTON HALL.
THE WORLD RENOWNED BLIND NEGRO BOY PIANIST TOM, WILL GIVE FOUR CONCERTS, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21st.

Prospectus of St. Joseph's Academy.
(CONDUCTED BY SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.)

WHEELING, W. VA.
THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE OPENED for the reception of Pupils on Monday, September 4th. The course of instruction will comprise all the ordinary branches of a finished English education, and the French and German languages taught by competent instructors. Strict attention paid to the study of the Bible and official papers of the several commandments. All such information is furnished for this work exclusively to the following: Rev. A. L. Loez, at the Cathedral.

WHEELING, W. VA.
Agents wanted throughout the West. Exclusive territory given to every one who will send for a circular and blank application, enclosing \$2 for an outfit, and mentioning several counties in the order of your choice. We give only two or three townships to begin with, but hold in reserve a large field for each agent, so that an extension of territory can be granted after a proper trial, if found mutually desirable. C. F. VENT & CO., Western Publishers, No. 404, Fourth st., Cin. O., 94 Dear St., Chicago, Ill.

DOZEN JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC PILLS.
24 " Dozen Scapton's 24 " Seeley's Catarrh Remedy, &c.

50 BAGS Choice Rio Coffee, just received by PRYOR, HANDLAN & CO.

Merchant Tailoring.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.

FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailors, AND DEALERS IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 36 Water Street, WHEELING, W. VA.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE receiving one of the finest, cheapest and best selected stocks of

Fall & Winter Goods

consisting of French, German and Domestic Cloths, of all grades and colors, French, English and American Cashmeres, Silk, Cashmere and Marseilles Vestings, White, Fawn, Linen, Travelling and Fanned Shirts, Under-shirts and Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Suspender, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Collars, Travelling Bags and Valises, &c., &c. Our department of

Custom Work.

Richly assorted. Being exclusively in the clothing business we can furnish the above to better advantage to dealers and on better terms than can be elsewhere.

Ready Made Clothing.

UNIFORM SUITS.

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50 BAGS Choice Rio Coffee, just received by PRYOR, HANDLAN & CO.

Financial.

The Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia," in the County of Ohio and State of West Virginia, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled an act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 30, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clark, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that said Bank is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of Office, this 21st day of July, 1865.

THE Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia.

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THE National Bank of West Virginia.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 11th, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of West Virginia," in the County of Ohio and State of West Virginia, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled an act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 30, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

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